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Number 5,378.

Poetry.

Selected Tales.

For the Mercury.

LINES.

BY L. ASPIRANT.

Hills will soon be white with snow,

Onward still the warriors go,

Bravely forth to meet the foe.

And some will not return again;

Their bones shall bleach the battle-plain,

Or rest in death the living gain.

They fall, but in a righteous cause,

Obedient to their country's laws,

Rewarded by the world's applause.

Oh! God! it is a glorious sight,

To see the nation rise in might,

And battle for the living right.

By parades our ship was named

But now 'tis vain to curse the hand

That wrought such ruin on the land.

We fear not for ourselves alone,

Poverty the debt will own,

When we have passed away and gone.

But some, doomed by unequal fate,

Must see the rascals bear the weight,

While they can hope; also, must wait.

May this great trial soon be o'er,

And leave us greater than before,

Wiser and better than of yore.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

Life is a race where some succeed,

While others are beginning;

'Tis luck at times, it others speed,

That gives an early wing.

But if you chance to fall behind,

Ne'er slacken your endeavor,

But keep this wholesome truth in mind,

'Tis better late than never.

If you can keep ahead, 'tis well,

But never trip your neighbor;

'Tis noble when you can excel

By honest, patriotic labor;

But if you are outstripped at last,

Press on and hold as ever;

Remember though you are surpassed,

'Tis better late than never.

Ne'er labor for an idle boast

Of victory o'er another;

But while you strive your uttermost,

I'll fairly with a brother.

Whatever your purposes do your best,

And hold your purpose ever;

'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you run,

Succed in noble daring;

Then, though the last, when once 'tis won,

Your crown is worth the wearing.

Then never fret if left behind,

Nor slacken your endeavor,

But never keep this truth in mind—

'Tis better late than never.

A PRAYER IN AFFLICTION.

Let not we wonder comfortless,

My Father, far from me,

But still, beneath thy guardian wing,

In holy quiet be.

The storms of grief, the tears of woe,

Soothed by thy love, shall cease,

And all the trembling spirit breathe

A deep, unbroken peace.

The power of prayer shall o'er me shed

A soft celestial calm;

Sweeter than evening's twilight dew,

My soul shall drink its balm,

For there the still small voice shall speak

The great, thy boundless love;

And angel forms the mourner call

To the bright realms above.

Useful Hints.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.

To six hundred small cucumbers, make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Scald and pour over them. Let them stand in this twenty-four hours. Drain them dry and place in your jar. Pound fine a piece of alum the size of a buttercup, and sprinkle it over them. If you have vinegar from last year's pickles, add it and pour over them, and let them stand till the next day, when pour off. Take three cents worth of green ginger, a quart of brown sugar, a few peppers and white mustard seed, add to the pickles, and pour over fresh, boiling vinegar. Cover and keep in a dry place.

HOW TO TAKE MEDICINE WITHOUT TASTING IT.

Take a firm hold of your nose, so that it would be impossible for you to breathe through it; take your medicine and some water, or whatever you like to clear your mouth, and after a little time close your nose. It is not a very graceful attitude in which to be seen, but we can assure you it is a very easy way of taking disagreeable medicine.

Another way: Hold some vinegar or lemon juice in your mouth for a moment or two, or rinse the mouth with strong wine water.

WINTER PICKLES.—Gather each morning the cucumbers that you have to spare. Put a layer upon the bottom of a good strong cask, then a layer of salt. Sprinkle over this a little powdered alum, and so on each day. After the season is past, lay a clean white cloth over the pickles, and two sticks crosswise upon that. Set a medium-sized stone on the middle of the sticks, and keep them under the brine. Put the lid on the barrel and leave them. They will keep any length of time.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—Take a piece of cloth the required size, and rub upon one side of it a good coating of brown soap; place the side which is soaped next to the burn; some persons rub a piece of soap upon the burn itself. This should not be done, as it is almost useless, as well as tending to increase the sores.

A better way: Mix salt and thick cream together, rub upon a cloth and apply.

FOR SNAILS.—Snails are particularly fond of beans; if a little is spread on the ground, and covered over with a few cabbage leaves or tiles they will congregate under them in great numbers, and by examining them every morning, and destroying them, their numbers will be materially decreased.

CHAP-CAKE.—Three eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of butter, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salsify.

Hamilton Jones made his appearance at the residence of Capt. Goddard, on the day which had been fixed.

He was a timid man, with features just passable, but wearing a timid, irresolute expression. He certainly had none of that superabundant ability which in the case of Capt. Goddard, found vent in ways not-orthodox.

I won't say anything to him at first, thought Capt. Goddard. I'll let him see Emma and see what impression is made upon him.

His daughter, I have said, was pretty.

When she reached the age of eighteen, there was more than one young gentleman in town who would willingly have relieved her of her name, and contend it no sacrifice.

Young ladies are apt to have their preferences, however; Emma Goddard had hers. It so happened that she encountered more than once, a young lawyer named Henry Foster, who had just commenced practice in the next town, and the intimacy had become so established that at length he ventured to propose.

Emma accepted him for her own part, but suggested that it would be well not to mention the subject to her father just yet, as he had a temper of his own and might very probably refuse at once. She courted her lover to wait till they should have time to become acquainted and her father favorably impressed.

Meanwhile Capt. Goddard had plans of his own for his daughter. In early life he had been very intimate with a school companion, who had now been dead some years, and left a son now grown to a young man.

Captain Goddard had never seen this young man, but had, with his usual impetuosity, decided, that, as his daughter was now of a marriageable age, the son of his should be her husband.

Having resolved upon a thing, he was always impatient until it was carried out. He accordingly dispatched a note to the young man, inviting him to his house; and receiving a prompt acceptance with the day of his arrival fixed, he condescended to mention it to his daughter.

Indeed, Sir, I feel highly flattered by this mark of preference.

Oh, no thanks. As I was going to say perhaps you only say so to gratify me?

No sir, not at all. How can I help saying so of one so beautiful?

Well, I am glad to hear it, as I said. Shall I tell you why I sent for you?

If you please.

You see your father was an old friend of mine—an old school mate—and I've been thinking that, as it is about time for Emma to be married, there is no one to whom I would sooner trust her than the son of my old friend.

Young Jones left the room feeling that he had a most delicate commission to execute. He had been much struck with Emma's beauty and graceful bearing at the table, and rather exalted at the thought of how much envy he would excite among the young men if he should bring home so charming a bride. Then his vanity was excited by the Captain's communication, and the thought that is only depended on his own will to be sure.

So I thought. Well, Emma, I have come to the conclusion that it is about time for you to be married.

Emma soon made her appearance.

What is it father? she asked.

How old are you now? I asked her father, abruptly.

Going on for nineteen, she answered playfully.

So I thought. Well, Emma, I have come to the conclusion that it is about time for you to be married.

Young Jones looked incredulous, which enraged the captain more.

I see what you mean, sir. You've insulted my family. Out of my house I often minutes, or the servants shall put you out.

The young man took the hint.

Now call Emma, vociferated the captain.

That young rascal refused your hand, said he, irritated. What do you think you bring to her? Isn't she beautiful?

Yes, sir; but—

But what?

Her temper, sir.

Well, what can you say against her temper? It's as fine a temper as—

as mine, sir. She was never known to be unkind.

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That you wished me to marry Mr. Jones.

Well, that's all over, and you shall marry Foster within a week. Here, fetch me pen and paper.

The young lawyer, in the course of the next day received the following note:

Dear Sir—My daughter informs me that you proposed for her hand. I give my consent, provided you will marry in one week. I had other views for her, but found out the man to be a rascal.

Yours in haste,

LEMUEL GODDARD.

The young lawyer answered this note in person; and on that day Emma had a grand wedding. It is needless to say that the little girl was handsomely compensated for the unpleasant part which she took in the little deception which terminated so happily.

I forgot, said the girl, putting her apron to her eyes.

Don't tell me, said Emma, sharply.

Come here, you jade. There that!

And that, and that—administering at each word a blow.

Oh, oh, screamed the little girl.

Don't scream so, they will hear you at the house.

And don't you take another rose from the bush or I'll beat you to a jelly.

Good heaven, thought Hamilton, who had been a concealed witness of the scene, who could imagine that one outwardly so beautiful, could have such a temper.

She looked like a fury, I declare.

Emma, meanwhile, had gone into the house.

The little girl sat down upon the grass and covered her eyes with her apron.

Oh, what a temper Miss Emma has got, she soliloquized. That's the third licking she's given me this week.

The third one in a week, repeated Hamilton, in dismay, who could have imagined it.

He pursued his walk with his ideas of Emily somewhat changed—for the worse.

He could hardly identify her—when he saw her at the dinner-table, gentle, self-possessing and to all appearances amiable as the virago of the morning.

I must have been dreaming, he thought.

But the next day another scene transpired, which convinced him it had been only too real.

The two parlors connected with folding doors.

In the front parlor sat young Jones, with a book in his hand. The folding doors were so neatly closed that, while all that was said in one room could be heard in the other, scarcely anything could be seen.

Hamilton heard the door of the back parlor open and some one enter. From what afterward happened, he conjectured that it was Emma and the little girl before alluded to.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1861.

The grand naval and military expedition, it is no longer a secret, took its departure from Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning last, and by Monday, the point or points against which this formidable "Union Armada" is destined to advance, will probably be known as a matter of news in the journals. The magnitude of the expedition has also been disclosed to the public, in most if not all of its details. The number of vessels of all sorts is stated to be about eighty. Some of them men-of-war, and the rest of them all armed, manned and furnished, so as to be most efficient. The whole fleet is said to number about 500 guns. And on board of these vessels there is said to be a select body of troops, amounting to twenty or thirty thousand in all, ready with everything necessary for the vigorous prosecution of a campaign upon the land. The hopes of the loyalists throughout the whole country have been greatly excited, under the favorable prospect that this expedition against the revolted States will be successful; and all eyes are watching for important results.

But not only is the general interest in this expedition most extraordinary, the particular connection which Rhode Island may claim in this enterprise is also most intimate. The select body of troops which are divided into brigades and each under a skilful and brave officer, will be subject to the orders of Brigadier General SHERMAN controlling as chief all their military operations. It is already known to fame as a military commander; and to our citizens, as a native of this city, of whom they are pleased to speak with a laudable pride also on that account. He is reported to have suggested this expedition, and to have labored most assiduously in perfecting the details of the whole plan now under process of execution. The War and Navy Departments appear to have co-operated to settle the American question by a combination of land and naval forces. But the success of the Navy will be the first importance to prepare the way for landing troops, and for fortifying posts which are to be the basis of a future occupation of more or less of the Southern Coast. Commodore S. F. DUCONT has the chief direction of the naval armament, being the Flag Officer of the fleet, for that purpose is on board of the Steam Frigate *Wabash*.

One great object of this expedition is, according to the conjectures of some, to give protection to loyal citizens of the United States, who are presumed to be numerous even in the cotton States of the South. To this end, it is necessary to make such a lodgment of force at some suitable points as to maintain the authority of the Union at least in certain districts, securing good quarters for our troops and commanding such harbors as may be needed by our vessels in the course of the war, of trade. And if successful, it has been supposed, that the federal government intends to open some port or ports at which a trade in cotton may be carried on with the loyal States and with foreign nations. The tortures of the war, as hitherto conducted, would seem to point to this experiment as the most hopeful. Notwithstanding the great sacrifice of life and treasure in consequence of the desultory war carried on exclusively upon the land, nothing of a decisive character has been yet accomplished. The impression made upon North Carolina by the little affair at Hatteras Inlet against the rebel fortifications, has the merit of standing alone in its glory.

Much will depend upon the degree of national sentiment which shall be found to exist in the revolted States against which this expedition is directed. On the approach of the federal forces, an opportunity will be presented to avail themselves of federal protection, if the inhabitants are really desirous of perpetuating our national Union. And the result will show to what extent a loyal disposition may exist where it has not been openly manifested. The policy of the administration does not appear to have been very essentially changed, as to the African population. The substantial right of slave masters at least are to be secured, though fugitives are to be received and employed, as well as others of the same class, who may offer themselves for the use of the federal government. The question of compensation is reserved for the future action of Congress. But the Society of War does not approve of the general arming of the colored population in order to be employed in military service. And the success of the expedition will greatly depend, perhaps, upon the prevailing sentiments of the South upon this subject, and upon how far the South shall find in these assurances a sufficient guarantee for the social system which is the corner stone of Southern insurrection and confederacy.

The sentiments of the British Minions at the head of the Foreign Office, in relation to the American question, cannot fail to be of some importance to the American people. The position of England was such as to enable the noble race, to speak with freedom. Because the subject did not interest the government, though very deeply affecting all classes in the nation, in his last speech at a banquet in Newcastle-on-Tyne, "to what good and can this contest lead?" was his principal theme. If the Slave should be again admitted under the same constitution, by agreement, the question of African slavery would again be agitated; and it would again become, as it has already become, the original cause or occasion of a bloody conflict. On the other hand, supposing the United States to conquer, or subdue the Southern States, the material prosperity of the country would be wasted in a long war for the possession; and worse than that, the respect for liberty which had so long distinguished the Americans in the North, would of necessity be greatly impaired, and reverse measures in that case must continue to be employed to keep in subjection the rebellious South,—all which would "materially injure with the freedom of nations." And in this expression, the noble race allude to a result which may not have been sufficiently considered in any quarter. To reverse this danger, is important, the lesson of history. Supposing it possible for either party to conquer the other, it would be equally fatal to the general liberty of the citizens, because no despotism on the earth would probably be more severe than that which would be inflicted upon the subjugated party. But, to return to the speech, the noble Lord, remarked that it was the duty of the noble Lord at the head of the Government of the United Kingdom to watch closely the occurrence of events. England should preserve her influence, because that influence is necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe. His noble friend had best consider all the imminent, but he could not himself find any ground for complaint, than that the noble Earl did not compare his services with his Lordship.

Colonel S. NICHOLS, Secy. Capt. Power, passed in our office Thursday evening with full ranks, and looking sharp. Drill Master SULLIVAN was in command.

The following states of real estate have been made in this city:

Alexander J. Price of Tennessee has sold to John L. La Farge of New York, the house, furniture, stable, and lot containing 15000 feet of land, on the corner of Kay and Bull streets, for \$10,000.

William W. Howell has sold to John Carey, Jr., a lot on Dixon street containing 16,962 feet of land, for \$1,000.

George N. Lawton has sold to W. & E. Bryan, his house and lot on Poplar street, for \$800.

John A. Goodwin has sold to James Murdoch of Boston, a stone house in Cornhill street, for \$3000.

Darius N. Wilson has sold to Eliot E. Allan, a house and lot in Poplar street, for \$350.

Wm. W. Husted has sold to Peter McCann, a house and lot on Dixon street, for \$350.

The following statement is at last ascertained, as far as Newport is concerned. Many vessels have passed away since the subject was first agitated, and we are glad that it received so soon a unanimous vote. Now let us see our friends in Massachusetts make a beginning, and dispel the fears which are still held by a few of the citizens. We have done our whole duty, and trust that it will not be many months before we shall hear the shrill whistle of the incoming steamers announcing the approach of busy times, and the connection of Newport with the rest of the world. The *Proclamation* of the Mayor, announcing the result will be found in another column.

By an official order, JAMES L. McCLINTIC, is relieved from duty as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment R. I. Volunteers, and Lieut Colonel ISAAC T. BROWN is ordered to assume command. No one will regret the removal of the Colonel, as his conduct to those under his command has not been of such a character as to gain their respect. But the appointment of Capt. RODMAN of the Second Regiment in the Lieut. Colonelcy of the Fourth was wrong and every officer in the Regiment protested against it. Major T. W. was entitled to the position.

JOHN S. RYAN, of Washington, publisher of the *Congressional Globe*, gives ten dollars month out of his own pocket to the families of the soldiers who have enlisted in the armies of the Union from the district of Columbia.

There is more liberality in this one manner, than in the whole corporate capacity of the Town of Portsmouth.

While the section of the Seventh Battery was in camp at Little Compton, orders were received to return to camp by Monday and on that evening it took its departure for Washington. SIRIUS E. BROWN, of 2d Co. F. A. attached to the battery.

COLONEL S. NICHOLS, Secy. Capt. Power, passed in our office Thursday evening with full ranks, and looking sharp. Drill Master SULLIVAN was in command.

We are indebted to the *Daily News* for the reply of Gen. BURNSIDE, as reported by W. D. LANE, Esq.

EDWARD KENNEDY, the celebrated bugler, a native of this city, died in Boston on Saturday eve, aged about 24 years.

The later news from the Republic of Mexico, continues to be of a mixed character, showing a very unsettled condition of the whole country and perhaps an approaching revolution. The dates from the capital are down to the 25th of September, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th. The discontent with the government of JUAREZ, which in a former notice of that country was the subject of some comment, as having been made known to the Mexican Congress in the form of a petition for his retirement, appears to be still ranking in the bosom of the Republic. A private letter states that fifty-one deputies joined in a memorial praying the President to resign his power and deliver the government to GONZALES ORTEGA. That President JUAREZ not only refused to comply, but ordered ORTEGA to transfer the command of his troops to Gen. ARTEAGA. And that ORTEGA in his turn refused so obey, alleging that the troops under his command belonged to the State of Zacatecas, and were not in service at the cost of the federal government; that his person was the only warrant for their being in arms, and that instead of surrendering the command, he should march them back to Zacatecas. Whereupon he immediately began the march, and at the latest dates had arrived at San Juan del Rio. After ORTEGA had resigned his commission, in the national army, Gen. DORRADO was appointed in his place, but found himself surrounded by the same difficulties that troubled his predecessor. The rebels continue to be of great annoyance at particular points. They captured Puebla two hours fighting, but held it only one day. They were defeated at Cuernavaca on the 20th of September; and they were driven from Cuernavaca after they had thoroughly sacked that place. The Germans are said to be taking an active part in Mexican warfare, and always on the side of the government. Thus the two countries, Mexico and the United States, seem to be moving on *par posse*, in civil commotion and disorganization. Astonishing as it would have seemed a few months ago, the American Union has in this respect a great advantage over the Mexican Republic.

A list of Newpotters in the Third Regiment R. I. V. was received by Mayor CRANSTON, Thursday. As this regiment is with the great Naval Expedition, and likely to see work before long, we publish the list:

James Abbott, Andrew S. Jackson, David L. Brownell, George C. Lawton, Benjamin S. Brayton, James M. Manchester, Thomas B. Davis, Peter Nallin, Charles F. Dyer, Peter J. Turner, John C. Dumont, John F. Wyman, 1st Fings.

The following are the names of the recruits enlisted in this city by Mr. JAMES W. LEON, for the Fifth Regiment R. I. V. They are now in camp:

George E. Allen, George W. Hoxie, Henry R. Landers, Timothy Leahy, John Mahoney, Luke Nylan, Amos B. Sherman, Thomas Simpson, John Harrington.

The following recruits from this city, for the Cavalry Regiment, went into camp on Monday last:

Edward Blanchard, William Keating, Wm. M. Mowry, Charles R. Barlow, William Monroe, Charles W. Votges, William Myer, Edward T. Oakley, Martin Curley, John Rogers, Whitman Dowley, John Smith, James F. O. Edgington, Joseph J. Gould, Charles Grinnell, Peter W. Wilkey, Thomas G. Irving, Samuel Wright.

A meeting of the ladies of the Second Baptist Society, was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of responding to the call of the President, addressed "To the Loyal Women of America." After the choice of a President and Secretary together with a number of Vice Presidents and the appointment of Committees, a contribution was taken up for the purpose of providing the means for the purchase of the necessary material with which to commence operations, when the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening, and in the mean time purchased are to be made so that work can be supplied to such as are disposed to assist. We have reason to believe the contributions were liberal and the kind hearted ladies displayed an interest in the undertaking that insures good results. We are aware that much has already been accomplished, by some of the benevolent ladies of Newport, but we believe this is the first attempt at prominent "Church organization" for a purpose that should secure the sympathies of all loyal Americans until rebellion is subdued.

The following states of real estate have been made in this city:

Alexander J. Price of Tennessee has sold to John L. La Farge of New York, the house, furniture, stable, and lot containing 15000 feet of land, on the corner of Kay and Bull streets, for \$10,000.

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WILLIAM S. MITMORE, Esq., presented to Mayor CRANSTON yesterday, one hundred pairs of women socks for the Rhode Island troops.

As the Third Regiment have gone to an unknown destination, this will be given to the Second and Fourth Regiments, and as there are no Newpotters now in those regiments we hope the number will be made up so as that each one may receive again.

We have seen at the office of Gen. JONES ENNIS, a sample barrel of sweet potatoe which were raised on his farm in Connecticut. In appearance we could discover no perceptible difference between them and the New Jersey potatoe. The General informs us that the experiment is satisfactory, and that he intends to follow it up on a more extended scale the coming year.

REGGIE THE BANTHORPE question is at last settled, as far as Newport is concerned. Many vessels have passed away since the subject was first agitated, and we are glad that it received so soon a unanimous vote. Now let us see our friends in Massachusetts make a beginning, and dispel the fears which are still held by a few of the citizens. We have done our whole duty, and trust that it will not be many months before we shall hear the shrill whistle of the incoming steamers announcing the approach of busy times, and the connection of Newport with the rest of the world. The *Proclamation* of the Mayor, announcing the result will be found in another column.

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With the commencement of the winter season, we have begun to suffer from fire, and it becomes necessary for every citizen to guard well his own property and keep a sharp lookout for that of his neighbor, as it is evident some are recklessly careless or criminally disposed.

On Monday night about half-past 10 o'clock, a small light was discovered in the stable of Mr. CHARLES B. TENNANT, on the corner of Beach and State streets, and two minutes after, the whole interior of the building was enveloped in flames. In the building there were four horses, an omnibus, coach, open calash, several small carriages, harnesses, hay, grain, &c., all of which were destroyed. Insured in State Mutual, Providence, \$1000, which will cover the loss. The stable was owned by Mr. CHARLES GREENE, and was insured for \$400 in Farmers Mutual, East Greenwich.

The building next East, owned and occupied by Mr. JOHN WEST was also, was next consumed, the bay window and glass were broken, and the property destroyed belonging to Mr. WEST was \$1000, on which there was insurance for \$800 in Farmers Mutual, East Greenwich.

The small carpenter shop belonging to Capt. JOSIAH TEW, with its contents, valued at about \$150, was next consumed. No insurance.

The next destroyed was the dwelling house of FERRY BROWN, with its contents, valued at \$1200, on which there was no insurance. This loss to Mr. BROWN is very severe, as he and his wife are well advanced in age, and the little they have been able to save by an industrious life, has been thus swept away. The case is worthy of the charity of our citizens, and we are glad that a subscription paper has been opened at TILLY'S Periodical Depot for their relief.

The stable belonging to Mr. GREENE, the carpenter shop of Mr. TEW, and the house of Mr. BROWN, were all on State street. Between this street and Tew's Court, Mr. WEST's stable was situated; and from the heat of this stable there was greater danger of destruction of several houses on Tew's Court, but fortunately all escaped but the one owned by BERNARD MCGOWAN. This was burned to a mere shell. The furniture was saved. Loss \$100, insured for \$1000, at the Farmers Mutual, East Greenwich.

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(Continued from first page.)

respectively reserved by each exclusively for its own citizens.

But vessels of either country shall be allowed

to discharge a part of their cargos at one port,

and proceed to any other port or ports in the

territories of the other to discharge the remainder,

without paying higher or other rents, charges,

or tonnage dues than would be paid by national ves-

sels in such cases, so long as this liberty shall be

extended to any foreign vessels, by the laws of both countries.

ARTICLE XII.

For the better understanding of the preceding

stipulations, it has been agreed that every vessel

traversing exclusively to a citizen or citizens of

Venezuela, and whose captain is also a citizen of

the same, such vessel having also complied with

all the other requisites established by law to ac-

quire such national character, though the con-

signment and crew are or may be foreign, shall

be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as

a Venezuelan vessel.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is expressly agreed by the high contracting

parties, that the stipulations above mentioned,

relative to the conduct to be observed in the sea

by the citizens of the belligerent party, towards

the ships of the neutral party, and the

conduct of the neutral party towards the

ships of the belligerent party, and when the

said ships shall be converted, it being the in-

ention of the parties to observe all the regards

due to the protection of the flag displayed by

public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them;

but the verbal declaration of the commander of

the convoy, that the ship he conveys belong to

the nation whose flag he carries, and that they

have no contraband goods on board, shall be con-

sidered by the respective citizens as fully suf-

ficient, the two parties reciprocally engaging not

to admit under the protection of their convoy

ships which shall have on board contraband goods

noted as an enemy.

ARTICLE XIV.

No higher or other dues shall be imposed on

the imports into the United States of any arti-

cle the growth, produce or manufacture of Ven-

ezuela or of her fisheries; and no higher or other

duty shall be imposed on the importation into

Venezuela of any article or growth, produce, or

manufacture of the United States or their fisheries,

than are or shall be payable on the like ar-

ticles the growth, produce or manufacture of any

other foreign country or its fisheries.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be

imposed in the United States on the exportation

of any article to Venezuela, nor in Venezuela

on the exportation of any article to the United States,

than such as are or shall be payable on the ex-

portation of the like articles to any other foreign

country.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the impre-

tion of any article the growth, produce, or man-

ufacture of the United States or their fisheries, or

of Venezuela and her fisheries, from or to the

ports of the United States or Venezuela, which

shall not equally extend to every other foreign

country.

ARTICLE XV.

Should one of the high contracting parties here-

after impose discriminating duties upon the pro-

ducts of any other nation, the other party shall

be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing

the origin of its own products intended to

enter the country by which the discriminating

duties are imposed.

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